

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

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TOBY MORRIS, Oklahoma	
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DANIEL B. BREWSTER, Maryland	
FRANK KOWALSKI, Connecticut	
FRED WAMPLER, Indiana	
SAMUEL S. STRATTON, New York	
JEFFERY COHELAN, California	

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

ROBERT W. SMART, *Chief Counsel*
JOHN R. BLANDFORD, *Counsel*
PHILIP W. KELLEHER, *Counsel*
FRANK M. SLATINSKY, *Counsel*

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ACTIVITIES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The House Committee on Armed Services had its first meeting of the 86th Congress on January 21, 1959.

At this meeting the committee was formally organized into a structure consisting of three legislative subcommittees as follows:

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

Mr. KILDAY, *Chairman*
Mr. HÉBERT, *Vice Chairman*

Mr. HARDY
Mr. BENNETT
Mr. HUDDLESTON
Mr. KITCHIN
Mr. BREWSTER
Mr. STRATTON

Mr. GAVIN
Mr. BATES
Mr. WILSON
Mr. OSMERS
Mr. GUBSER

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2

Mr. DURHAM, *Chairman*
Mr. PRICE, *Vice Chairman*

Mr. DOYLE
Mr. LANKFORD
Mr. BYRNE
Mr. KOWALSKI
Mr. COHELAN

Mr. NORBLAD
Mr. HESS
Mr. O'KONSKI
Mr. BECKER

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3

Mr. RIVERS, *Chairman*
Mr. PHILBIN, *Vice Chairman*

Mr. WINSTEAD
Mr. FISHER
Mr. MORRIS
Mr. ANDERSON of Montana
Mr. WAMPLER

Mr. VAN ZANDT
Mr. BRAY
Mrs. ST. GEORGE
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN

By committee resolution or authority of the chairman the following subcommittees were created:

REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION

Mr. PHILBIN, *Chairman*

Mr. DOYLE
Mr. BENNETT
Mr. LANKFORD

Mr. BRAY
Mr. OSMERS
Mrs. ST. GEORGE

SUBCOMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. HÉBERT, *Chairman*

Mr. WINSTEAD
Mr. PRICE
Mr. FISHER
Mr. HARDY

Mr. HESS
Mr. GAVIN
Mr. NORBLAD

UTILIZATION OF MILITARY MANPOWER

(Disestablished June 24, 1960)

Mr. PRICE, *Chairman*

Mr. ANDERSON
Mr. BREWSTER
Mr. KOWALSKI
Mr. WAMPLER
Mr. STRATTON

Mr. COHELAN
Mr. GAVIN
Mr. O'KONSKI
Mr. GUBSER
Mr. BECKER

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. KILDAY, *Chairman*

Mr. BENNETT
Mr. HUDDLESTON
Mr. KITCHIN

Mr. VAN ZANDT
Mr. WILSON
Mr. OSMERS

AMENDMENTS TO UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE, H.R. 3387

Mr. KILDAY, *Chairman*

Mr. RIVERS
Mr. LANKFORD
Mr. MORRIS
Mr. STRATTON

Mr. BATES
Mr. BRAY
Mr. OSMERS
Mr. BECKER

ADEQUACY OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE EVENT OF MOBILIZATION

(Disestablished October 10, 1959)

Mr. KILDAY, *Chairman*

Mr. BREWSTER
Mr. COHELAN

Mr. VAN ZANDT
Mr. BECKER

ACQUISITION OF WHERRY HOUSING

Mr. KILDAY, *Chairman*

Mr. HUDDLESTON
Mr. WAMPLER

Mr. ARENDS
Mrs. ST. GEORGE

REVIEW OF MILITARY DISCHARGES, H.J. 88

(Study completed and subcommittee disestablished Aug. 4, 1959)

Mr. DOYLE, *Chairman*

Mr. HUDDLESTON
Mr. KITCHIN

Mr. BRAY
Mr. GUBSER

PROCUREMENT PRACTICES IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mr. VINSON, *Chairman*

Mr. KILDAY
Mr. RIVERS
Mr. LANKFORD
Mr. HUDDLESTON
Mr. MORRIS

Mr. ARENDS
Mr. BATES
Mr. BRAY
Mr. OSMERS
Mr. BECKER

PROPOSAL FOR GREAT WHITE FLEET

Mr. FISHER, *Chairman*

Mr. HARDY
Mr. DOYLE
Mr. BENNETT
Mr. LANKFORD

Mr. BATES
Mr. WILSON
Mrs. ST. GEORGE
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN

NATIONAL MILITARY AIRLIFT

Mr. RIVERS, *Chairman*

Mr. PRICE
Mr. FISHER
Mr. HARDY

Mr. GAVIN
Mr. BRAY
Mr. BECKER

NAVY PLANE CRASH, RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 25, 1960
(Disestablished June 9, 1960)

Mr. KILDAY, *Chairman*

Mr. HUDDLESTON
Mr. STRATTON

Mr. BATES
Mr. OSMERS

MINERAL RIGHTS, BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.
(Disestablished June 9, 1960)

Mr. DOYLE, *Chairman*

Mr. BENNETT
Mr. STRATTON

Mr. VAN ZANDT
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN

DEVELOPMENT AND PROCUREMENT OF ARMY VEHICLES

Mr. HARDY, *Chairman*

Mr. HUDDLESTON
Mr. STRATTON

Mr. BATES
Mr. CHAMBERLAIN

**ALLEGED ABUSES IN USE OF COMMERCIAL AIRFREIGHT IN OVERSEAS SHIPMENT
OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL**
(Disestablished June 9, 1960)

Mr. RIVERS, *Chairman*

Mr. FISHER
Mr. BENNETT

Mr. BRAY
Mrs. ST. GEORGE

**MOVEMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER FOOD AND CONTAINER INSTITUTE FROM
CHICAGO, ILL., TO NATICK, MASS., AS PROPOSED IN H.R. 10777**
(Disestablished May 24, 1960)

Mr. DOYLE, *Chairman*

Mr. VAN ZANDT

The chairman, Mr. Vinson, and the ranking minority member, Mr. Arends, are ex officio members of all subcommittees.

THE COMMITTEE STAFF

Professional Staff

ROBERT W. SMART, *Chief Counsel*
JOHN R. BLANDFORD, *Counsel*

PHILIP W. KELLEHER, *Counsel*
FRANK M. SLATINSHEK, *Counsel*

Clerical Staff

ONETA L. STOCKSTILL, *Committee Secretary*
BERNIECE KALINOWSKI, *Secretary*
L. LOUISE ELLIS, *Secretary*

MARIE M. ABBOTT, *Secretary*
JANE BINGER, *Secretary*
JAMES A. DEAKINS, *Bill Clerk*

Special Subcommittee for Investigations

JOHN J. COURTNEY, *Special Counsel*
WILLIAM H. SANDWEG, *Assistant Counsel*
DOROTHY BRITTON, *Secretary*

JANE WHEELAHAN, *Secretary*
ADELINE TOLERTON, *Clerk*

On January 21, 1959, the full committee held its organization meeting. From that date through September 1, 1960, there were 70 meetings of the full committee, 98 meetings of the legislative subcommittees, 145 meetings of ad hoc subcommittees, and 65 meetings of the Subcommittee for Special Investigations, for a total of 378 meetings on legislative and investigative activities of the committee. A total

of 83 bills and resolutions were reported to the House, 82 passed the House, resulting in a total of 59 public laws and 1 private law during the 86th Congress. There were 74 printed hearings, containing in excess of 7,000 printed pages of testimony.

In addition to these legislative actions, the Subcommittee on Real Estate and Construction considered and approved 188 projects.

PUBLIC LAWS

PUBLIC LAW 86-4—H.R. 2260

To extend the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes

This act extends the induction provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act from the present expiration date of July 1, 1959, to July 1, 1963, a period of 4 years; this act also extends until July 1, 1963, the suspension on the limitation on personnel strengths of the Armed Forces; and the act also extends the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to July 1, 1963.

PUBLIC LAW 86-21—H.R. 296

To authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to the Boy Scouts of America in connection with the World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in the Philippines in 1959, and for other purposes

The purpose of this legislation is stated in the title.

PUBLIC LAW 86-22—H.R. 7

To authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to the Boy Scouts of America for use at the Fifth National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America, and for other purposes

The purpose of this legislation is stated in the title.

PUBLIC LAW 86-23—H.R. 3293

To authorize the construction of modern naval vessels

This legislation authorizes the construction of 20,000 tons of amphibious warfare vessels and landing craft and 4,000 tons of patrol vessels. Vessels to be constructed are one amphibious transport dock; one amphibious assault ship; two escort vessels; and one submarine chaser.

PUBLIC LAW 86-55—H.R. 3293

To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to furnish supplies and services to foreign vessels and aircraft, and for other purposes

The objective of this legislation is to broaden existing authority under which the Secretary of the Navy may furnish supplies and services to naval vessels and aircraft of friendly foreign countries on a reimbursable basis without an advance of funds.

PUBLIC LAW 86-57—H.R. 3366

To authorize the extension of loans of naval vessels to the Government of Italy, Turkey, and the Republic of China

This legislation authorizes the extension of the existing loan of two submarines to the Government of Italy and the existing loan of two

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submarines to the Government of Turkey. Such extensions are for periods not to exceed 5 years. The extension agreements with the countries involved shall provide for the return of these ships at an earlier date than the normal expiration date of the loan if such return is necessitated by the defense requirements of the United States. Also, this legislation will permit the extension of the loan of two destroyers to the Republic of China.

PUBLIC LAW 86-96—H.R. 3368

To extend the special enlistment programs provided by section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as amended

The purpose of this measure is to extend until August 1, 1963, the special Reserve component enlistment program provided by section 262 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952, as added by section 2(1), Reserve Forces Act of 1955. It is this authority upon which the Department of Defense has established its 6 months' trainee program for individuals between the ages of 17 to 18½.

PUBLIC LAW 86-136—H.R. 5927

To authorize the conveyance to the city of Warner Robins, Ga., of about 29 acres of land comprising a part of Robins Air Force Base

This legislation authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Air Force to convey to the city of Warner Robins, Ga., at fair market value, all right, title, and interest to approximately 29 acres of land comprising a part of Robins Air Force Base, including improvements which may be located thereon at the time of conveyance.

PUBLIC LAW 86-140—H.R. 3290

To amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement that each chaplain make an annual report to the Secretary of the Navy

The purpose of this legislation is to repeal an existing statutory requirement affecting the Department of the Navy which requires that "each chaplain shall report annually to the Secretary of the Navy the official services performed by him."

PUBLIC LAW 86-142—H.R. 3321

To amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to crediting certain service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and for other purposes

This law will credit service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) as active military duty for any person who subsequently served on active duty in any of the Armed Forces.

PUBLIC LAW 86-145—H.R. 3320

To amend the act of June 21, 1950, relating to the appointment of boards of medical officers

This act authorizes the head of the department having jurisdiction of the hospital where a member of the uniformed services is a patient, to appoint the required medical board necessary, in appropriate cases, to determine the mental capacity of such a patient. This legislation would permit a board to be appointed not only by the department head of the service of the member concerned, but also by any one of

the five departments who may have jurisdiction over the hospital in which the serviceman is hospitalized.

PUBLIC LAW 86-148—H.R. 4063

To amend title 10, United States Code, by repealing section 7475, which restricts the increasing of forces at naval activities prior to national elections

This legislation repeals an outdated provision of law which requires the Secretary of the Navy to issue a certificate indicating that the needs of the service require the increase of the work force at a naval activity in the event the Navy Department seeks to increase the number of civilian employees at a naval activity 60 days prior to a national election.

PUBLIC LAW 86-149—H.R. 5674

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes

The purpose of this law is to provide construction and other related authority for the military departments within and outside the United States. The total authorization granted is in excess of \$1.2 billion. Of this total, \$57,695,000 was authorized for the construction of Reserve facilities.

PUBLIC LAW 86-151—S. 2153

To authorize the Coast Guard to accept, operate, and maintain a certain defense housing facility at Yorktown, Va., and for other purposes

This legislation authorizes the transfer, without reimbursement, from the Department of the Navy to the Coast Guard of a 42-unit defense housing facility at Yorktown, Va. The housing will be used by Coast Guard personnel and their families.

PUBLIC LAW 86-155—H.R. 4413

To provide improved opportunity for promotion for certain officers in the naval service, and for other purposes

The purpose of this legislation is to provide equitable opportunity for promotion to Regular officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps who are in or behind the so-called hump. The "hump" is the disproportionate number of Regular officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who were originally commissioned during World War II. These officers are practically all contemporaries from the stand point of age, years of service, and experience and they represent one-third of all of the Regular officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

This legislation will alleviate the problem facing 8,000 Regular hump officers in the Navy now serving in the grade of commander and lieutenant commander who otherwise would have to be fitted into 2,000 expected vacancies in the grade of captain over the next 10 years.

In the Marine Corps the problem was to fit 1,940 Regular hump majors into 435 lieutenant colonel vacancies during the next 5 years. Ultimately 3,000 Regular hump lieutenant colonels and majors of the Marine Corps would have to be fitted into 580 colonel's billets.

The legislation provides for the early involuntary retirement of officers who have twice failed of selection (in the grades of commander

and captain and Marine Corps equivalents) or who fail to be selected for continuation by continuation boards.

Officers involuntarily retired (all will have over 20 years of service) will receive a \$2,000 readjustment payment.

The legislation also repeals the provision of law, effective November 1, 1959, which permits the honorary advancement of Navy and Marine Corps officers commended for performance of duty in combat.

PUBLIC LAW 86-160—H.R. 3322

To amend title 10, United States Code, and certain other laws to authorize the payment of transportation and travel allowances to escorts of dependents of members of the uniformed services under certain conditions, and for other purposes

The purpose of this legislation is to authorize the payment of travel and transportation allowances to any person who, under competent orders, acts as an escort to accompany dependents of a member of the uniformed services if the member is dead, missing in action, or otherwise incapable to accompany his dependents and the dependents are incapable of traveling alone.

PUBLIC LAW 86-161—H.R. 697

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire certain real property in the county of Solano, Calif., to transfer certain real property to the county of Solano, Calif., and for other purposes

This law authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to acquire certain real property in Solano County, Calif., on which to relocate certain railroad tracks, in order that he might then convey the property on which the tracks are presently located to the county of Solano upon payment by the county of all expenses incurred in acquisition of the property, and all expenses incurred in relocating the tracks.

PUBLIC LAW 86-174—H.R. 7508

To amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a Bureau of Naval Weapons in the Department of the Navy and to abolish the Bureaus of Aeronautics and Ordnance.

This act authorizes the establishment of the Bureau of Naval Weapons within the Navy Department by a consolidation of the Bureau of Ordnance and the Bureau of Aeronautics. This consolidation of functions placed the weapons' systems development effort of the Department of the Navy under the direct authority and control of a single executive, simplified the funding of major weapons' systems, insured full utilization of the professional and technical talent available to the Navy, and permitted more efficient use of facilities and laboratories.

PUBLIC LAW 86-182—SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 24

Authorizing the Secretary of the Army to receive for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand.

This measure authorizes the Secretary of the Army to permit two persons who are citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand to receive instruction at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Public Law 318, 83d Congress, authorized the admission of two citizens of Thailand to the Military Academy. Under this authority, two Thai citizens were admitted to the Military Academy and have since been graduated.

This legislation expressly provides that the United States shall not be subject to any expense on account of instruction received by the two subjects of the Kingdom of Thailand at the Military Academy.

PUBLIC LAW 86-183—SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 106

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis two citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium.

This measure authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to permit two persons who are citizens and subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium to receive instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Public Law 318, 83d Congress, authorized the admission of two citizens of Belgium to the Naval Academy. Under this authority, two Belgian citizens were admitted to the Naval Academy and have since graduated.

This legislation expressly provides that the United States shall not be subject to any expense on account of instruction received by the two subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium at the Naval Academy.

PUBLIC LAW 86-186—S. 2210

To provide for the disposition of the Philadelphia Army Base, Philadelphia, Pa.

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Army to convey on or before June 30, 1960, to the city of Philadelphia, at fair market value, the real property under his jurisdiction located at the Philadelphia Army Base, Philadelphia, Pa. The property to be conveyed consists of approximately 53.75 acres of land, together with all appurtenances pertaining thereto, and all improvements located thereon, which includes south Delaware piers 96, 98, and 100.

PUBLIC LAW 86-194—H.R. 2934

To provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the city of Fort Walton Beach, Fla.

Public Law 86-194 provides for the conveyance by the Secretary of the Air Force of 338.7549 acres of Eglin Air Force Base to the city of Fort Walton Beach, Fla., for use as a municipal golf course and for other recreational purposes. Such conveyance provides that should the transferred lands be used for other than the aforementioned purposes, title would revert to the United States.

PUBLIC LAW 86-197—H.R. 3365

To authorize the crediting of certain service for purpose of retired pay for non-Regular service, and for other purposes

The principal purpose of this legislation is to correct certain inequities which have developed since the enactment of title III of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1081) which title authorized retired pay at age 60 for personnel of the Armed Forces who complete 20 years of satisfactory

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Federal service. The law also authorizes certain service to be counted as commissioned service for the purpose of voluntary retirement; and validates appointments made in the Army of the United States without component under joint resolution of September 22, 1941, which were continued in effect without legal authority until April 1, 1953.

PUBLIC LAW 86-210—H.R. 6500

To amend Public Law 85-818

In the 85th Congress, Public Law 818 was enacted to provide for the conveyance of 3.67 acres of land, a portion of Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., to the city of Valparaiso, Fla. The property to be conveyed to the city of Valparaiso was restricted for use as a public cemetery. The city was required to pay fair market value for the land.

There currently prevails in the Senate a policy to approve transfers of this nature, for stated public purposes, by the payment of 50 percent of the fair market value. The purpose of this legislation is to amend Public Law 85-818 so as to make it conform to current congressional policy as to the consideration required in the sale of Government real estate for public purposes. Obviously, the city of Valparaiso, Fla., should not be required to pay any greater consideration for the conveyance of public lands for public purposes than is required of other governmental agencies.

PUBLIC LAW 86-310—H.R. 2247

To authorize the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the county of Sacramento, Calif.

This act directs the Secretary of the Air Force to convey to the county of Sacramento, Calif., without monetary consideration, all right, title, and interest to approximately 4.744 acres of lands and improvements, and to grant a perpetual easement to the county of certain other property. The total land involved approximates 6 acres.

PUBLIC LAW 86-317—H.R. 4656

To amend section 401b of the act of July 14, 1952, to permit applications for moving costs resulting from military public works projects to be filed either 1 year from the date of acquisition or 1 year following the date of vacating of the property

The purpose of this legislation is as stated in the title.

PUBLIC LAW 86-323—H.R. 6190

To direct the Secretary of the Army to convey the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes

After being used for many years as a hospital for military patients, the Army-Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. became excess to the needs of the Army.

The purpose of this act is to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey this hospital to the State of Arkansas, without consideration, reserving to the Federal Government minor acreage and buildings thereon for which the Federal Government has a continuing requirement.

PUBLIC LAW 86-324—H.R. 6269

To amend section 265 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 to define the term "a member of a Reserve component" so as to include a member of the Army or Air Force without specification of component

The purpose of this legislation authorizes the payment of readjustment pay to those officers of the Army and Air Force who would have been eligible for such payment except for the fact that they had been appointed as non-Regular officers in the Army or Air Force without specification of component.

PUBLIC LAW 86-335—H.R. 8189

To improve the active duty promotion opportunity of Air Force officers from the grade of captain to the grade of major

This legislation authorizes the Air Force to exceed the total number of majors serving on active duty by the end of fiscal 1961 by 3,000 over and above that number authorized by the Officer Grade Limitation Act (sec. 8202 of title 10, United States Code).

This legislation will permit Reserve captains now serving on active duty in the Air Force to have the same opportunity for promotion to major as their counterparts in the Regular Air Force. Without this legislation, these officers would continue on active duty in the grade of captain, and relatively few would have an opportunity to attain the grade of major.

PUBLIC LAW 86-350—S. 2655

To authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease a portion of the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant at Kingsford Heights, Ind., to Union Township of LaPorte County, Ind.

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Army to credit against rental of military property at Kingsford Heights, Ind., the reasonable costs incurred by the lessee for the installation of a new boiler and heating system in the property leased. This property is to be used for school purposes.

PUBLIC LAW 86-355—H.R. 2449

To authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease a portion of Twin Cities Arsenal, Minn., to Independent School District No. 16, Minnesota

This act authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Army to lease a part of the Twin Cities Arsenal, Minneapolis, Minn., to Independent School District No. 16 (Spring Lake Park School District).

PUBLIC LAW 86-454—H.R. 9464

To remove the requirement that, of the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Ships, one must be specially qualified and experienced in naval engineering and the other must be specially qualified and experienced in naval architecture

This legislation repeals the requirement that if the Chief of the Bureau of Ships is specially qualified and experienced in naval engineering, the Deputy Chief must be specially qualified and experienced in naval architecture, and vice versa.

PUBLIC LAW 86-471—H.R. 10474

To authorize the construction of modern naval vessels

This legislation authorizes the construction of 8,000 tons of amphibious warfare vessels and landing craft, 4,000 tons of patrol vessels, and 20,000 tons of auxiliary vessels. Vessels to be constructed are one amphibious transport, dock; two escort vessels; and one fast combat-support ship.

PUBLIC LAW 86-482—H.R. 9465

To authorize the loan of one submarine to Canada and the extension of a loan of a naval vessel to the Government of the Republic of China

This law authorizes the extension of a loan of one destroyer to the Government of the Republic of China for a period of 5 years, and the loan of a submarine to the Government of Canada for a period of 5 years.

PUBLIC LAW 86-500—H.R. 10777

To authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes

This law provides construction and other related authority for the military departments within and outside the United States. The total authorization granted was \$1,185,320,000. Of this total, \$56,122,000 was authorized for the construction of Reserve facilities.

PUBLIC LAW 86-510—H.R. 8024

To amend the act of May 9, 1876, to permit certain streets in San Francisco, Calif., within the area known as the San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts, to be used for park and other purposes

The purpose of this legislation is to relieve the city and county of San Francisco from the obligation to maintain public highways and streets in the area relinquished to it by the act of May 9, 1876, and permit the land to be used for park and other purposes in conjunction with the Palace of Fine Arts.

PUBLIC LAW 86-514—H.R. 8713

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey certain real estate to the Oxnard Harbor District, Port Hueneme, Calif., and for other purposes

This law authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to convey certain real property consisting of a wharf and contiguous area to the Oxnard Harbor District, Port Hueneme, Calif., thus permitting the harbor district to expand the port facilities. The conveyance will be at the fair market value.

PUBLIC LAW 86-541—H.R. 6479

To provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the village of Highland Falls, N.Y.

This legislation provides for the conveyance of approximately 8 acres of land of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to the village of Highland Falls, N.Y., at fair market value, for use as a non-sectarian public cemetery.

PUBLIC LAW 86-551—H.R. 11952

To repeal the act of May 29, 1958, which authorized and directed the Administrator of General Services to provide for the release of restrictions and reservations contained in an instrument conveying certain land by the United States to the State of Wisconsin

This law repeals an existing authorization provided by the act of May 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 149), whereby the Administrator of General Services was directed to convey fee simple title to the State of Wisconsin of certain land, formerly used by the National Guard of that State, upon payment of the fair market value of the Federal Government's remaining reversionary interest in the land.

PUBLIC LAW 86-558—H.R. 12415

To amend section 6387 (b) of title 10, United States Code, relating to the definition of total commissioned service of certain officers of the naval service

This law amends existing law with regard to the involuntary retirement of certain officers of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps who have failed of selection for promotion to grades above lieutenant commander and major two or more times.

Lieutenant commanders and majors of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps who are passed over for promotion two or more times are required by law to be retired upon the completion of 20 years of "total commissioned service" as defined in section 6387 of title 10, United States Code. Twice-passed-over officers in higher grades are also subject to involuntary retirement after completing that amount of service unless specially selected for retention on the active list. Section 6387 (b) defines "total commissioned service" for certain Regular officers who were formerly Reserve or temporary officers so to give each of them, for retirement purposes, a running mate who has been a Regular officer for his entire career.

This subsection was amended by Public Law 83-155 so as to provide that each such officer shall have as a running mate an officer who has been continuously junior to him instead of one who is, or at any time has been, junior. This was intended to affect only a small group of Marine Corps officers whose promotion might be accelerated under a temporary provision of law. However, it has since been discovered that it will delay, far beyond the actual 20-year point, the involuntary retirement of a number of twice-passed-over lieutenant commanders, commanders, and lieutenant colonels. Attributing to these officers the total commissioned service of officers who have been continuously junior to them results in their being credited with considerably less service than they actually have. The law, therefore, restores the previous wording "is, or at any time has been," junior in this definition, so as to permit the retirement of these officers in accordance with the intent of the law.

PUBLIC LAW 86-559—H.R. 8186

To amend titles 10 and 14, United States Code, with respect to reserve commissioned officers of the Armed Forces

This legislation is designed to eliminate and correct certain technical and substantive deficiencies in those provisions of existing law

relating to the promotion, precedence, constructive credit, distribution, retention and elimination of officers of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States.

PUBLIC LAW 86-574—H.R. 8315

To authorize the Secretary of the Army to lease a portion of Fort Crowder, Mo., to Stella Reorganized Schools R-I, Missouri

This legislation authorized the Secretary of the Army to relieve the Stella Reorganized Schools R-I, Missouri, of 50 percent of the amount owing as fair market rental for the school's occupancy of space at Fort Crowder, Mo.

PUBLIC LAW 86-582—H.R. 5569

To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the award of certain medals within 2 years after a determination by the Secretary concerned that because of loss or inadvertence the recommendation was not processed

This law provides for the award of certain medals in cases where the Secretary concerned has determined that a timely recommendation was made but no award was made because of inadvertence or loss of the statement of recommendation.

PUBLIC LAW 86-589—H.R. 12265

To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize certain persons to administer oaths and to perform notarial acts for persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States

Under previous law, officers of the armed services are authorized to perform these acts for members of the Armed Forces wherever they may be and for all other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice who are located outside the United States. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court have held that civilian employees of the Armed Forces and dependents of members of the Armed Forces are not subject to trial by courts-martial in time of peace for either capital or noncapital offenses, and thus doubt has arisen as to whether these persons can still be considered as persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice. This law amends previous law so as to specifically identify the individuals who may benefit by the authority of these officers who administer oaths and perform notarial acts. This becomes particularly significant with respect to absentee ballots.

PUBLIC LAW 86-593—H.R. 3291

To amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to certain medals

This law amends sections 8742, 8744, 8745, 8747, 8748, and 8750 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for changes in designation of the "Distinguished Service Cross" and the "Soldier's Medal" to the "Air Force Cross" and the "Airman's Medal", respectively.

PUBLIC LAW 86-597—H.R. 11787

To authorize a continuation of flight instruction for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps until August 1, 1964

The purpose of this law is to assure the continuation for 4 years of the ROTC flight instruction program at various colleges through-

out the country. This program, as extended, is now authorized for continuation until August 1, 1964.

PUBLIC LAW 86-600—H.R. 3923

To provide for the presentation of a medal to persons who have served as members of a U.S. expedition to Antarctica

This law provides for the presentation of a commemorative medal to persons who serve or who have served as members of a U.S. expedition to Antarctica.

PUBLIC LAW 86-602—H.R. 5883

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Massachusetts Port Authority, an instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certain lands and improvements thereon comprising a portion of the so-called E Street Annex, South Boston Annex, Boston Naval Shipyard, in South Boston, Mass., in exchange for certain other lands

This law authorizes an exchange of lands in Boston between the Department of the Navy and the Massachusetts Port Authority. The Navy land appears to be of more value than the port authority land. The Secretary of the Navy in his discretion is authorized to forgive not more than 50 percent of this difference in value if the equities of the situation so dictate.

PUBLIC LAW 86-603—H.R. 8212

To amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to the procedure for ordering certain members of the Reserve components to active duty and the requirements for physical examination of members of the Reserve components, and for other purposes

The purpose of this law is—

(1) To amend the provision of law pertaining to physical examinations for members of the Reserve components so as to eliminate the requirement for physical examination for members of the Standby Reserve and permit the appropriate Secretary to prescribe regulations governing physical examinations for such members; and

(2) To authorize under regulations proposed by the appropriate Secretary, commissioned officers of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States, whether or not on active duty, to be designated as competent authority to order members of the Army National Guard of the United States or the Air National Guard of the United States to active duty, or take other actions with respect to the Federal status of members of those components.

PUBLIC LAW 86-611—S. 747

To provide for the conveyance of certain lands which are a part of the Des Plaines Public Hunting and Refuge Area and the Joliet Arsenal Military Reservation, located in Will County, Ill., to the State of Illinois

This legislation authorizes the conveyance to the State of Illinois, for wildlife conservation or recreational purposes, two tracts of land comprising approximately 2,200 acres. These lands were formerly a part of the Joliet Arsenal Military Reservation.

REPORT HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

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PUBLIC LAW 86-616—S. 1795

Relating to the promotion and separation of certain officers of the Regular components of the armed forces

This law revises certain provisions of previous law relating to the promotion and involuntary retirement of officers of the Regular components of the Army and Air Force.

The intent of the law is to improve the quality of the Regular officer corps of these two services. The law authorizes the Army and the Air Force, during the next 5 years, to involuntarily retire permanent colonels and lieutenant colonels in the Regular Army and Regular Air Force who have failed of selection to the next higher permanent grade on three or more occasions.

As a result of this law, the Air Force will establish zones to consider for elimination, those officers, with 20 or more years of service for retirement purposes, who have been considered for permanent promotion and have failed of selection on three or more occasions. While the Army is granted this authority, there does not appear to be any present intention to utilize the authority in the Army. This portion of the law expires on June 30, 1965.

Except for the first board which meets, selection boards hereafter considering officers in this category may only select for involuntary retirement 20 percent of the officers under consideration, and if an officer is considered but not selected for involuntary retirement, he will be retained until he completes 30 years of promotion list service, if he is a colonel, or 28 years of promotion list service, if he is a lieutenant colonel.

The second portion of the law amended previous provisions of law with regard to the "show cause" procedure applicable to Regular officers of the Army and Air Force. This is the procedure under which officers who fail to meet prescribed standards, or who are charged with professional or moral dereliction, or who are security risks, may be eliminated from the active list. The new law establishes a new "show cause" procedure. It also expedites the old procedure for eliminating officers who, for various reasons, have demonstrated an inability to perform their duties in the manner expected of Regular officers of their grade and length of service.

PUBLIC LAW 86-629—H.R. 1157

To provide for promotion of economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands

The purpose of this legislation is to establish a basis in law for U.S. programs for the promotion of economic and social development in the Ryukyu Islands.

PUBLIC LAW 86-632—H.R. 5040

To amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, and for other purposes

The purpose of this law is—

- (1) to extend to members of the National Guard who perform 3 to 6 months of active duty for training the same reemployment rights available to members of the Ready Reserve performing the same type and length of training; and

(2) to adjust the time period within which leave of absence rights must be asserted after the performance of inactive duty for training, active duty for training other than an initial period of 6 months of active duty for training, and after being examined for induction.

PUBLIC LAW 86-633—H.R. 1220

To amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize reduction in enlisted grade upon approval of certain court-martial sentences

This law amends the Uniform Code of Military Justice so as to overcome a decision of the Court of Military Appeals which held that Army and Air Force personnel convicted by a court-martial with an approved sentence which included a punitive discharge, confinement, or hard labor without confinement, could not be automatically reduced to the lowest enlisted grade in spite of the clear language of the Executive order which authorized such a reduction.

The new law amends the code and provides that unless regulations are prescribed to the contrary by the Secretary concerned, the court-martial sentence of an enlisted member in a pay grade above E-1 which is approved by the convening authority and includes a punitive discharge, confinement, or hard labor without confinement, reduces the member to the lowest pay grade.

PUBLIC LAW 86-635—H.R. 10500

To amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 with respect to incentive pay for certain submarine service

This law amends the Career Compensation Act so as to permit the two crews assigned to nuclear submarines to draw submarine pay, after they have been assigned to such nuclear submarines, during periods of duty which include training and rehabilitation.

This law is necessary to prevent the loss of submarine pay which would follow absence from this duty after more than 15 days had passed in the normal course of events.

This law also authorizes submarine pay for operators and crew members of the bathyscaph-type underwater research craft. There are only two officers who qualify for this provision of law at present, and they operate the bathyscaph *Trieste*.

PUBLIC LAW 86-637—H.R. 12570

To amend section 303(c) of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 by imposing certain limitations on the transportation of household effects

This law places certain limitations on the transportation of household effects by commercial air carriers.

This law resulted from a review of certain airfreight shipments of members of the armed services involving excessive costs which were disclosed by a General Accounting Office review. To prevent recurrence of such incidents, the law provides that no household goods may be shipped by commercial air carrier when the costs exceed the shipment by other means of transportation, unless the transportation officer certifies to his commanding officer that the household effects are required for use in carrying out assigned duties or are necessary to prevent undue hardship and that these requirements cannot be met

by using other means of transportation. The law excepts not to exceed 1,000 pounds of unaccompanied baggage which will be under the control of regulations to be issued under authority of the Secretary of Defense, which are intended to be as uniform as possible.

PUBLIC LAW 86-638—H.R. 10068

To amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, to authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to the homes of their selection for certain members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes

This law will permit Reserve personnel of the armed services involuntarily released to inactive duty under prescribed circumstances the right to select their home for purposes of determining entitlement to transportation and travel allowances. This right of selection was previously only available to Regular personnel whereas reservists were restricted to either their home of record or place from which called to active duty. This law will now provide both Regular and Reserves with the same entitlement in this regard.

PUBLIC LAW 86-641—H.R. 9702

To amend section 2771 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize certain payments of deceased members' final accounts without the necessity of settlement by General Accounting Office

This law authorizes the uniformed services to make settlement of the accounts of deceased members of the uniformed services in the case of those members who die without designating beneficiaries without reference to the Comptroller General except in those cases involving the law of the State in which the member was domiciled if the Comptroller General desires to review the settlement.

PUBLIC LAW 86-656—S. 2969

To authorize the award posthumously of appropriate medals to Chaplain George L. Fox, Chaplain Alexander D. Goode, Chaplain Clark V. Poling, and Chaplain John P. Washington

This law authorizes the posthumous award of appropriate medals and certificates to the four deceased chaplains named in the title for their heroic action in World War II.

PRIVATE LAWS

PRIVATE LAW 86-177—S. 2500

To authorize the appointment of Elwood R. Quesada to the retired list of the Regular Air Force, and for other purposes

This legislation authorizes the President to reappoint Elwood R. Quesada, formerly lieutenant general, U.S. Air Force, retired, to the grade of major general and to retire him in the grade of lieutenant general the day after he ceases to hold office as Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, or the day before his death, whichever occurs earlier.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 166

To dispose of certain diamonds and concentrates from the national stockpile

The purpose of the resolution is to express the approval of Congress for the disposal by the General Services Administration of the following materials: 47,049 carats of rough, cuttable gem-quality diamonds; 8,412 carats of cut and polished gem-quality diamonds; 27 troy ounces of osmium; 2,515 troy ounces of rhodium; 51 troy ounces of ruthenium; 15,902 short tons of zircon concentrates.

A concurrent resolution does not require the signature of the President and cannot become either a public or a private law. The disposal of these materials requires approval by the Congress, but not by the President. Therefore, a concurrent resolution offered the appropriate procedure.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 582

Authorizing the disposal of natural rubber from the national stockpile

The purpose of this resolution is to express the approval of Congress for the disposal by the General Services Administration of 470,000 long tons of surplus natural rubber now in the national stockpile.

ACTIVITIES OF AD HOC SUBCOMMITTEES

ACQUISITION OF WHERRY HOUSING

During the hearings on the military construction bill for fiscal year 1960, certain representations were made to the committee to the effect that all Wherry housing units should be acquired by the military departments. It was the view of the chairman that this was a matter of sufficient import to warrant the establishment of a special subcommittee which would be charged with the responsibility of examining into this matter.

The jurisdiction of the subcommittee was specifically defined as follows:

* * * to make an objective inquiry into the question as to what additional, if any, Wherry housing projects, the acquisition of which are not mandatory, should be acquired by the three military departments.

It should be noted that the chairman and members of the Housing Subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee were invited to participate with the special subcommittee in its deliberations.

The subcommittee under the chairmanship of Hon. Paul Kilday held four meetings. The hearings are printed as No. 28 "Acquisition of Wherry Housing Projects," 86th Congress.

There were 83,742 Wherry housing units constructed for military use. Testimony revealed that at the time of the hearings (May 20-22, 1959), the military departments had acquired 58,339 Wherry units. Of these 45,160 were mandatory acquisitions (mandatory because Capehart housing was planned for the particular locality), and 13,179 units in the permissive category. Also at that time it was ascertained that an additional 11,980 units were proposed for acquisition. Some 12,827 units were stated to be not planned for acquisition within the foreseeable future. It was, of course, to the units not planned for acquisition that the subcommittee directed its attention.

The subcommittee at the conclusion of these hearings made only one recommendation which is set out in the report as follows:

It is the recommendation of the subcommittee that all remaining Wherry housing units located at or near a military installation which the Secretary of Defense determines to be a permanent part of the Military Establishment should be acquired.

The subcommittee further recommends that the above recommendation be implemented by the enactment of appropriate legislation.

This recommendation was formally submitted to the House Banking and Currency Committee but was not included in the final version of the Housing Act for 1959.

The subcommittee was reconstituted during the 2d session of the 86th Congress and communicated with the Department of Defense on a number of occasions for the purpose of bringing up to date the information received during the previous hearings and for the added purpose of speeding up the acquisition of Wherry projects.

UTILIZATION OF MANPOWER

Pursuant to an enabling resolution approved by the full Committee on Armed Services on February 3, 1959, Chairman Carl Vinson appointed a special subcommittee for the purpose of inquiring into the utilization of manpower by the Department of Defense.

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Melvin Price, held 14 public meetings and 9 executive sessions in connection with its study of manpower utilization.

The subcommittee submitted its report on this study, together with its conclusions and recommendations, to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee on the 15th of June 1960. Subsequently, Chairman Carl Vinson directed that the report be printed and made available for the use of the House Committee on Armed Services. This report, No. 69, is officially identified as the "Report of Special Subcommittee on Utilization of Military Manpower of the Committee on Armed Services."

During the course of its manpower inquiry the subcommittee became aware of a number of manuals published by the Department of the Air Force which contained material of a controversial nature. Inasmuch as these manuals subsequently became the subject of considerable public controversy, Chairman Carl Vinson, under the authority previously vested in him by the full committee, directed that the subcommittee expand its jurisdiction to permit an inquiry into the circumstances of the issuance of these manuals. Chairman Carl Vinson also advised that if the subcommittee considered it desirable, it was authorized to expand its inquiry to include all service manuals within the scope of its inquiry.

This subcommittee concluded its study of service manuals on the 14th of June 1960, and submitted its formal written report to the chairman of the Armed Services Committee on June 24, 1960.

The report submitted by the subcommittee covered the subject matter most thoroughly and pointed out that no further action was required by the subcommittee since adequate corrective measures had already been instituted within the Department of Defense. The report has been printed and is available as Committee Document No. 73.

Upon submission of the foregoing reports by the subcommittee and in accordance with the terms of the original committee resolution, the subcommittee was dissolved on June 24, 1960.

NATIONAL MILITARY AIRLIFT

On January 29, 1960, the chairman appointed a special subcommittee to conduct an inquiry into the adequacy or inadequacy of our national military airlift, as it relates to military requirements.

The preparation of a detailed agenda, involving all of the military services, the conduct of hearings, and the preparation and adoption of the report required in excess of 3 months of subcommittee endeavor.

As is more fully set forth in the hearings and the subcommittee's report, the subcommittee concluded from the testimony adduced that there were serious deficiencies in the adequacy of strategic military airlift. On the basis of this decision, the subcommittee concluded that additional steps should be immediately taken to provide substantial interim modernization of the MATS fleet of aircraft. This re-

sulted in a recommendation to the House Appropriations Committee on March 28, 1960, for interim modernization in the amount of \$335 million. Such sum would have procured 50 C-130E's, or equivalent type aircraft, and 50 KC-135's or equivalent type aircraft.

The House Appropriations Committee approved \$250 million of this request, and the House and Senate conferees ultimately approved a total of \$200 million.

As of the date of congressional adjournment, September 1, 1960, substantial progress had been made to begin the procurement of the C-130E type aircraft. The specific type of aircraft for the remaining 50 to be procured was under active consideration within the Department of the Air Force with indications of an early decision as to the specific type. In addition, it appeared that the Department of the Air Force would be prepared to proceed with design competition for the development of a new uncompromised turboprop-powered cargo aircraft known as the SOR (specific operational requirements).

While the subcommittee is of the firm opinion that the sums appropriated will not meet the interim modernization requirements, it is highly gratified that substantial progress has finally been achieved in this deficient area of military preparedness.

INQUIRY INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRASH OF A NAVY AIRPLANE
CARRYING MEMBERS OF THE NAVY BAND AT RIO DE JANEIRO ON
FEBRUARY 25, 1960

On March 16, 1960, pursuant to the direction of the Honorable Carl Vinson, and under the authority vested in him as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, a special subcommittee was established to inquire into all the circumstances surrounding the crash of a Navy airplane on February 25, 1960, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

As a consequence of this plane crash, 35 members of the naval service, including 19 members of the Navy Band, lost their lives. Subsequent to the crash, numerous articles appeared in the press which contained numerous unresolved allegations. The most serious of these involved a possible obligation on the part of the Government to indemnify the next of kin of the Navy bandmen who died in the crash for the amount of flight insurance which they, through alleged administrative omission, had been unable to obtain.

The question of flight insurance and possible indemnification by the Government therefor was the primary purpose for the inquiry initiated by the Armed Services Committee.

This special subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the Honorable Paul Kilday, completed its study and submitted its formal report to the chairman, Carl Vinson, on May 17, 1960.

The report reflected the subcommittee's thorough study of the problem created by this tragic accident and concluded that relief, for the next of kin of the victims of this accident, in the form of general legislation was not appropriate.

The report is available in printed form as committee Document No. 59.

INQUIRY INTO ALLEGED ABUSES IN USE OF COMMERCIAL AIRFREIGHT IN
OVERSEA SHIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS OF ARMED FORCES
PERSONNEL

In early June 1960, pursuant to the direction of the Honorable Carl Vinson, and under the authority vested in him as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, a special subcommittee was appointed to inquire into alleged abuses in the use of commercial airfreight in the oversea shipment of household effects of members of the Armed Forces, which alleged abuses were disclosed in a review by the General Accounting Office.

The investigation by this special subcommittee led to the reporting of H.R. 12570, which became Public Law 86-637. The legislation is discussed previously in this report.

MINERAL RIGHTS, BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LA.

A special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee was appointed to look into the matter of oil and gas underlying Barksdale Air Force Base. The subcommittee made inquiry into alleged loss of oil and gas from the interior of this installations by reason of drilling on private lands adjacent to the base. The subcommittee printed its hearings and issued a report (Committee Doc. 71, 86th Cong.).

MOVEMENT OF THE QUARTERMASTER FOOD AND CONTAINER INSTITUTE
FROM CHICAGO, ILL., TO NATICK, MASS., AS PROPOSED IN H.R. 10777

The military construction bill for fiscal year 1961 (H.R. 10777) contained a request for authority to move the Quartermaster Research and Engineering Center to Natick, Mass. The special subcommittee made specific inquiry into the wisdom of this move and recommended that such move be made. During the conference between the Senate and House committees on the construction bill, however, authority for such move was not granted. The subcommittee's report is available in printed form as Committee Document No. 70.

The following ad hoc subcommittees were staffed from the appropriation made in House Resolution 20:

ADEQUACY OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE EVENT OF MOBILIZATION

A special subcommittee under the chairmanship of Hon. Paul Kilday conducted an inquiry into the adequacy of transportation systems to support the national defense effort in the event of a national emergency. The purpose of the inquiry was to determine—

- (1) What amount of transportation this country might be expected to require for military, essential civilian, and war-supporting industrial use;
- (2) Whether the carriers would be in a position to meet the requirement; and
- (3) What action, if any, might be indicated from the data received.

A series of 10 hearings were begun on July 15, 1959, and concluded August 5, 1959. Representatives of Government testified as to trans-

portation requirements, military and civilian, as well as to the economic status of the various modes. Due to the classified nature thereof, military requirements were discussed in executive session and will not be set forth in the printed hearings or report.

Representatives of the carriers—land, water, air—testified as to their present physical and economic condition and their ability to supply an increased amount of transportation, both freight and passenger, with and/or without some buildup time.

The report and hearings have been printed.

STUDY OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

In the act of July 13, 1959 (Public Law 86-89, sec. 4) which the chairman of the full committee supported, Congress directed that the House Armed Services Committee independently study and report to it upon Defense Department procurement methods and practices, and the contract types used in procurement, with a view to determining their effectiveness in achieving reasonable costs, prices, and profits in defense procurement.

The staff assembled the data and the matter was heard before a subcommittee consisting of the following members theretofor appointed consisting of Mr. Vinson, chairman, and Messrs. Kilday, Rivers, Lankford, Huddleston, Morris, Arends, Bates, Bray, Osmer, and Becker.

The subcommittee reached its conclusions and filed its report on June 23, 1960, as House Report 1959. The data and testimony is in a printed volume which, with other material, has pursuant to the same law been made available to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

In addition to this report, the chairman introduced and the full committee considered and reported unanimously H.R. 12572 (H. Rept. 1797) which passed the House on June 24, 1960, without a dissenting vote. This bill implemented some of the findings and recommendations made by the subcommittee as a result of information which it developed in this study, which could be remedied by legislation.

DEVELOPMENT AND PROCUREMENT OF COMBAT AND TACTICAL VEHICLES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARMY

On May 19, 1960, pursuant to the direction of the Honorable Carl Vinson and under the authority vested in him as chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, a special subcommittee was appointed to inquire into the development and procurement of combat and tactical vehicles by the Department of Army.

The basis for this inquiry was a 192-page report by the General Accounting Office which contained allegations to the effect that the Army, in pursuance of its procurement of combat and tactical vehicles, procured vehicles in volume prior to adequate testing which would have revealed the deficiencies which exist in these vehicles and which became apparent subsequent to production.

Investigation by this special subcommittee began on June 2, 1960, and will continue through September 30, 1960.

The only vehicle concerned in the subcommittee's inquiry to date was the Army medium Tank Series M-48 and M-48-A1.

It is expected that a report pertaining to the results of this inquiry will be prepared and ready for distribution by October 15, 1960.

Subsequent thereto additional inquiry will be conducted relative to other vehicles mentioned in the GAO report.

It is anticipated that all inquiries will be completed and reports released by January 1, 1961.

REPORT OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, 1ST AND 2D SESSIONS, 86TH CONGRESS, JANUARY 3, 1959, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1960

Under the authority of House Resolution 19, passed January 15, 1959, the Subcommittee for Special Investigations was appointed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all matters—

(1) Relating to the procurement, use, and disposition of materiel, equipment, supplies, and services, and the acquisition, use, and disposition of real property, by or within the Department of Defense;

(2) Relating to the military and civilian personnel under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense;

(3) Involving the laws, regulations, and directives administered by or within the Department of Defense;

(4) Involving the use of appropriated and nonappropriated funds by or within the Department of Defense; and

(5) Relating to scientific research and development in support of the armed services.

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee (Hon. Carl Vinson) and the ranking minority member (Hon. Leslie C. Arends) nominated and the chairman appointed, in accordance with House Armed Services Committee Resolution 4, approved January 21, 1959, the following members from the majority and the minority:

Hon. F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana (chairman)

Hon. Arthur Winstead, Mississippi

Hon. Melvin Price, Illinois

Hon. O. C. Fisher, Texas

Hon. Porter Hardy, Jr., Virginia

Hon. William E. Hess, Ohio

Hon. Leon H. Gavin, Pennsylvania

Hon. Walter Norblad, Oregon

House Armed Services Resolution 4 authorized the appointment of a special counsel to direct and coordinate professional activities of the Special Investigating Subcommittee together with such additional staff personnel as may be required. Rules for the conduct of the business of the subcommittee (in addition to the Standing Rules of the House and the Rules of the House Armed Services Committee adopted by Resolution 1, dated January 20, 1959) were adopted.

Since January 15, 1959, to September 1, 1960, 162 specific complaints or subject matters were referred by the chairman to the staff. As of the date of this report, six of these inquiries remain unresolved and are under active study at this time. Subject matters of the 162 complaints referred primarily to matters involving procurement, and all but 6 have been resolved to the satisfaction of the inquirer, but none of them were of such a nature that open hearings were indicated with a view to legislative action.

MAJOR SUBJECTS CONSIDERED

1. *Weapons management concept and pricing practices of the armed services*

Twenty-five sessions were held for consideration of the so-called weapons management concept system of contracting; and, as a collateral matter, pricing practices were considered. The last of these hearings was on August 15. Folios of testimony taken numbered 2,551.

The testimony adduced in 25 sessions of open hearings prior to September 10, 1959, has been printed. It is to be supplemented by additional information and data bearing on this subject being gathered by the staff, following which a report will be filed.

2. *Employment of retired officers in defense industries and influence in Government procurement*

This hearing extended over 22 full open sessions. A total of 1,847 folios of testimony was taken.

In addition, the subcommittee issued questionnaires to the 100 largest defense manufacturers as well as to some of the larger subcontractors. These questionnaires called for a listing of retired Regular service personnel and Federal civilian personnel above the grade of GS-12 employed by these organizations.

Upon receipt of that information, questionnaires were directed to the individuals named, requiring specific information on retirement status, nature of employment in private industry, and other pertinent data. A tabulation of the answers to these questionnaires and comment thereon is being prepared and will be included in the subcommittee's forthcoming report.

The report will concern itself with some 21 laws and 27 regulations, decisions, and directives, all relating to the employment and conduct of military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense.

The testimony taken prior to September 10, 1959, was published. The subcommittee previously heard in executive session on September 10, 1959, and later published testimony and answers to questionnaires concerning the activities of the Martin Co., of Baltimore, Md. Thereafter on December 8 and 9, 1959, the subcommittee met in executive session, agreed to and submitted a report on its findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

The report was unanimously approved for release by the chairman of the full committee. The chairman, on vote of the subcommittee on January 18, 1960, introduced H.R. 9682, implementing some of the subcommittee's recommendations as a vehicle for study and consideration by the full committee to whom the bill was referred. This bill and a number of other bills with modifications and proposals were submitted thereafter, culminating in a report of the full committee and the presentation of H.R. 10959 which passed the House on April 7, 1960 (H. Rept. 1408). The bill is pending in the Senate.

During the hearings of the subcommittee and the full committee when considering the bills dealing with this subject, the Department of Defense agreed to certain recommendations in the subcommittee's report of January 18, 1960, dealing with the actions recommended to be taken within the Department of Defense for the correction of

abuses and the implementation of the findings and recommendations of the subcommittee and of the full committee. At the time of this report, these implementing actions have not been consummated. They will receive the further attention of the subcommittee.

3. Utilization of Government-owned facilities

The subcommittee held two sessions and has assembled data dealing specifically with the Cleveland ordnance plant which was not utilized in the performance of an M-113 Army tank contract.

The issues concern section 4532A (and sec. 23(1) of title 10, United States Code, and the findings of the Secretary of the Army pursuant thereto on the economic feasibility of such utilization as well as the procurement posture created in defense contracting by the direction in Bureau of Budget Directive No. 60-2.

The testimony taken was referred to the Comptroller General for a finding of fact and of his legal conclusions concerning the expenditure of moneys under this basic contract in light of the requirements of the statutes and the Bureau of Budget directive.

Pending the completion of the reference study by the Comptroller General, the subcommittee will take no further action but following the presentation of the factual data and the legal conclusions of the Comptroller General, will be further advised in the premises.

While the issues in this subject are specific with reference to the Cleveland ordnance plant, they are general with respect to the Department of Defense policy as a whole.

4. Pending matters

Matters of major concern dealing with procurement and waste in the armed services procurement systems now under active study and in preparation for future hearings are a study of the posture of the machine-tool requirements and standby and a continuing study into parts reliability and quality control in the new weaponry procurement. The assembly of data for future presentation began in June 1960 and is under active study at the time of recess with a view to presentation either following adjournment or for submission as a study to be concluded on the basis of the data and evidence assembled in the 87th Congress.

Expenditures under the authorization contained in House Resolution 20 for the Subcommittee for Special Investigations and ad hoc subcommittees for the period January 3, 1959, to September 1, 1960, amounted to \$101,055.32, leaving a balance on hand of \$48,944.68.

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